DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 095 933 IR 001 140

TITLE	Progress Report-Cataloging in Publication. July 1973 to June 1974. Report No. 5.
INSTITUTION	Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Processing Dept.
REPORT NO	LC-CIP-5
PUB DATE	Jul 74
NOTE	18p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.75 HC-$1.50 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS	Bibliographies; *Cataloging; International Programs; National Programs; Publications; *Publishing Industry; Statistical Data
IDENTIFIERS	*Cataloging in Publication; CIP; Library of Congress

ABSTRACT

The Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program is designed to provide professional cataloging data to publishers for printing in their books. From July 1973 to July 1974 the program has grown to include over 640 publishers. CIP is also being carried out by the National Library of Medicine and several major libraries in other countries. This progress report includes 40 numbered items of information on the CIP program, a list of participating publishers, and a bibliography of some 90 items. (PF)

IR

ISSN 0090-5062

Library of Congress

CATALOGING IN PUBLICATION PROGRESS REPORT

July 1973 to June 1974

Processing Department

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
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Number 5

July 1974

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Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 72-625101
ISSN 0090-5062
Key title: Progress report—Cataloging in publication

Progress Report

Distribution

1. This issue of the *CIP Progress Report*, covering developments since July 1973, is being widely distributed at the American Library Association annual conference in New York City, July 7-13, 1974. In addition, 5,300 copies are being sent out as an appendix to the Library's *Information Bulletin*. A special section on procedures for participating publishers appears on pages 5-7.

Purpose of CIP

2. The purpose of the CIP Program is to provide professional cataloging data to publishers for printing in their books. The CIP information reduces cataloging costs in libraries and speeds the delivery of books to library readers. Some of the savings realized from these cost reductions are being used to purchase more books, benefiting the library community and the publishing industry alike.

Funding

3. The CIP Program was funded during its first two years (1971-73) by a matching $400,000 grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., and the National Endowment for the Humanities. The program is now funded under the Library's appropriation from Congress and is a regular part of the Library's ongoing operations.

CIP Progress and Statistics

4. The CIP Program has continued to expand with many publishers contacting the CIP office to learn how they can join the program. Over 640 publishers are now participating, including 587 trade publishers, 11 federal agencies, and 54 university presses. Emphasis is being placed on gaining the cooperation of all other trade and university presses. Publications of government agencies are being included as rapidly as the Library's staff and work schedules permit. Names of publishers joining the program are announced each month in the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin*.

Approximately 34,000 titles have been processed since the program began on July 1, 1971, 14,885 of them during calendar 1973. Some 26,000 of these titles have actually appeared on the market, there usually being from four to six months between the time the Library receives the galley material and the date the completed book becomes available for purchase.

Weekly receipts now average 425 titles, and it is thus anticipated that the program will cover between 20,000 and 21,000 titles during the next year. All but seven of the 50 largest trade publishers (in terms of number of new titles produced in 1973) are participating in the CIP Program, the majority with 100 percent of their eligible new titles.

National Library of Medicine (NLM) and CIP

5. The National Library of Medicine reports that it has processed over 2,500 medical titles through its cataloging operation since the cooperative effort was established between the two libraries. The NLM supplies the CIP office with its subject headings and classification numbers as an aid to medical librarians using the NLM classification system.

6. A newer publisher of medical titles has sent us the following report: The company's "first best seller is a little paperback put together by the sales manager to fill out the company's display at a Medical Library

Association exhibit. And ironically, the book's success is not due to any advertising (because none has yet been placed), but rather to the power of CIP and [H. W.] Wilson. . . .

> "Spurred by the comment of an interested social worker, the sales manager selected a paper on children and death awaiting publication in an anthology late in 1974. The paper was set in type, and combined with three already-set articles from journals also published by the firm.
>
> "Only three weeks later, the fulfillment department received an order for the book. Since only the offset printer had ever seen the title, the whole staff was puzzled at the prescience of the ordering librarian. . . . By the time the sales manager was ready to leave for Kansas City, there were forty more mysterious orders in house. On the strength of these, she took ten copies of the printed book in her luggage, and sold them all in the first few hours at the convention. . . .
>
> "Several factors are worth recording. It turned out that those original orders came from alert librarians scanning the proof sheets of the National Library of Medicine which lists books it picks up from CIP information. [Twice a week, NLM lists in its *Current Cataloging Proofsheets* the new CIP titles which it has cooperatively cataloged with the Library of Congress.] And if a company publishes material on an idea whose time has come, the orders will find the company, provided the publisher is enrolled in CIP, and a prestigious journal like Wilson's brings it to public attention."

Children's Literature

7. The Chicago Public Schools, under their Cataloging and Processing Specifications for Elementary and High School Library Books, will now "accept only Library of Congress cataloging as it appears on the MARC tapes *or* in the Cataloging-in-Publication data printed in the books from the majority of the publishing houses. The catalog cards for elementary library books should include the annotations [summaries] which appear on all catalog cards in the AC [annotated] card series from the Library of Congress Children's Cataloging Division [i.e., Children's Literature Cataloging Section]. Annotations are not essential for titles ordered by high school libraries if those titles are not part of the AC card series."

The children's literature submitted by CIP participating publishers automatically meets these requirements, so long as the full CIP data is reproduced in the book, including the summaries supplied as part of the data. If publishers feel that the summary does not accurately reflect the content of the book, they should provide the CIP office with their suggested revisions. If the publisher includes a suggested summary on the data sheet submitted with the galley, LC's children's literature cataloging staff will attempt to follow it as closely as possible within the limits of the cataloging rules.

Uses of CIP Data

8. G. K. Hall & Company is now producing on a monthly basis a series of book guides, entitled the Computext Book Guide Series. They are edited by Gerald L. Swanson (Philip Berelson edits the *Law Book Guide*) and include the CIP titles which have appeared on the MARC tapes during the preceding month, in addition to the cataloging records for published CIP and non-CIP monographs. Separate sections give main entries, a subject index, an area studies index, CIP entries, series entries, and a title index. To date guides have been issued for technical, legal, medical, business, and economic books and for conference and government publications.

9. Mentor Information Resources Company (formerly Biblio-Card Company) lists CIP records in its "American History and Culture Current Awareness Bibliography Series." A second separate offprint of these records is also contained in each issue. The monthly listing covers articles, books, conferences and dissertations which are classed in "E-F History: America" in the LC classification schedule. The separate offprints are intended for librarians to "use in book recommending, processing, collection development and other library routines."

10. *Reference:* The CIP office recently received a letter from a reader requesting a list of books on two topics. The request was generated by the reader's having seen the subject headings in the CIP data in a book he had read and wanted related works for his office use. Although this use of CIP data was anticipated, this was the first instance in which the CIP office has learned directly that CIP data is being used to locate other books on the same topics.

11. *Catalog Cards:* The major use of CIP data by librarians continues to be the rapid and economical production of catalog cards using the data from the book in hand, as indicated by surveys and questionnaires described later in this report.

12. *Publishers Weekly:* The "Weekly Record" section of *PW* continues to list CIP titles as an aid to librarians. The following guidelines explain *PW*'s system of listing these titles.

Since the CIP titles appear on MARC tapes between two and eight months before their publication, CIP entries can be listed in the "Weekly Record" the week they are published. The date of publication is based on the latest information *PW* receives from publishers.

CIP cataloging has first priority at the Library of Congress, and *PW* receives the data as much as eight months in advance of publication of the book. Titles from publishers who do not participate in CIP are given lower priority at LC; these entries are listed in *PW* as soon as they appear on MARC. There is a two-week production lag between the receipt of the MARC tape and the publication of the "Weekly Record." *PW* has not recently studied the average time lag between book publication and receipt of LC cataloging. *PW* reports that the CIP Program has considerably improved the delivery of cataloging for the participating publishers. If a book is on *PW*'s shelf for two months and no LC cataloging is received, *PW* prepares cataloging for publication in the "Weekly Record." *PW* has found that it would be inefficient and costly to do this any sooner, since too often the LC cataloging will come in immediately after they have published their own in "Weekly Record."

International Developments

13. The U.S. CIP Program is limited to those titles which have an American publisher named on the title page or, if produced abroad, the name of an American city within the imprint. Books produced abroad for the American market which carry a U.S. imprint are in the scope of the program as long as there is no CIP program in the country named first in the imprint. Several countries are now beginning their own programs on a permanent basis.

14. *Brazil:* The Cataloging in Source Program which began in July 1971 continues to expand with two offices, one in São Paulo and one in Rio de Janeiro, now supplying data for publishers in those areas. The librarians processing the titles are adopting the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* and the ISBD (M) described later. The program is currently funded by the government and operates from the Câmara Brasileira do Livro in São Paulo.

15. *Australia:* A full-scale CIP program was initiated this spring to provide CIP data for Australian publications. The staff of the Australian program reports that after completing a pilot program with one publishing firm, they are making agreements with 30 publishers and government agencies to begin providing data. The CIP data will be identified by a boldface CIP in the advertising copy, but the data in the book will be prefaced by the legend "National Library of Australia Cataloguing In Publication Data" to alert librarians to the source of the information. U.S. publishers are reminded that it is now more important than ever to include the legend "Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data" in all their books to avoid any confusion about the source of the CIP data.

16. *West Germany:* Under a pilot project, the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt am Main is now conducting a feasibility study, trying out CIP routines with one publishing firm. It is anticipated that this will lead to an ongoing program for West German publications in the near future.

17. *Other Countries:* Strong interest in establishing a CIP program has also been expressed by librarians in Canada, Great Britain, and Mexico. Literature on the Library of Congress CIP Program has been sent to interested persons there, and feasibility studies are underway.

New Jersey Institute

18. The first of what it is hoped will become a series of regional workshops on the CIP Program was held in New Jersey on March 20, 1974, at the Rutgers University Graduate School of Library Services. The all-day institute was divided into two sessions, with reports on the program by CIP staff and representatives of the publishing industry during the morning session. The afternoon session featured a panel of librarians from a variety of libraries reporting on their experiences in using the CIP data. Extensive question periods followed each session.

The audience of 125 college, school, public, and special librarians expressed enthusiastic interest in the program's progress and in learning how other librarians are employing the data for selection, acquisitions, cataloging, and reference work. A questionnaire returned by 57 librarians with the registration form showed that almost 60 percent were using the CIP data from the book to prepare cataloging records on a regular basis; another 41 percent used the information periodically, usually when printed cards or proofsheets were not readily available. Over 85 percent of the respondents stated that using the CIP data permits them to get books to their readers faster.

The librarians requested greater publisher participation, inclusion of those presses not already participating, and 100-percent coverage of the material being published by the participants. They also expressed the desire to have the CIP entry standardized in a format which could be photocopied from the book in hand.

CIP Surveys

19. As the end of the third year of operation of the CIP Program approached, the Library realized the need for a report from the library community on its use of the CIP data. William J. Welsh, director of the Library's Processing Department, asked the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association at its midwinter meeting for assistance in conducting such a survey. Mrs. Connie Dunlap, director of the Graduate Library, University of Michigan, agreed to conduct an in-depth survey of all types of libraries and prepare the results for publication. The manuscript has been completed, and it is hoped that the results of the survey will appear shortly in the library and publishing literature.

20. Mr. Henry Z. Walck, Sr., chairman of the School and Library Promotion and Marketing Committee of the AAP prepared a one-page questionnaire on librarians' use of CIP data for distribution at library exhibits. The forms were distributed at the Baker & Taylor New Books Exhibit in Chicago in March 1974 and will also be distributed at Baker & Taylor's West Coast Exhibits in August and at Bro-Dart's Boston and California New Book Conferences, to be held in July and August respectively.

The results of the March survey indicate librarians' continued interest in getting *all* publications from *all* United States publishers in the program. They also echoed the request of the librarians at the New Jersey institute for a standardized CIP format so that the data can be duplicated directly from the books using photocopying equipment. It was reported that there is a great need to make the library community more fully aware of the CIP Program and of the numerous ways in which the data can be used to reduce costs and speed books to readers. Additional regional workshops appear to be needed.

We Continue to get Mail . . .

21. Numerous letters are received about various aspects of the CIP program, some of which have been singled out for their potential interest to publishers and librarians.

22. From a trade publisher:

> "In the first flush of a program, when everyone is knocking her/himself out to make a program go, one is always delighted to see how well it is working. However, this note is to tell you how pleased we are with how well your program continues to work even when many aspects have become routine.
>
> "We have had no delay in production because of CIP. Our own problem is generally with books we import (copublish) with English publishers. This results partly from late arrangements in which their own production is too far advanced to wait for CIP data; partly from oversight in their production. But with those publishers with whom we cooperate frequently, we have been able to get CIP into an increasing number of books."

23. From a publisher of children's books:

> "We have had a number of letters from librarians who tell us how helpful this CIP information has been to them and their staff. That was the objective of the program, and it's good to know that in a relatively short time it is already fulfilling its goals. From a publisher's point of view, we are already experiencing some benefits in the form of advance orders and handling these more efficiently because of CIP data in our books and the MARC tapes."

24. From a senior cataloging librarian:

> "We process approximately 8,000 volumes annually with a total technical services staff of three librarians (1 1/2 in cataloging) and ten clerks. I am currently teaching two of our clerks to catalog using CIP information with the expectation that eventually few or no books with CIP information will have to be seen by a librarian. . . . None of the CIP books have to be searched in the NUC [National Union Catalog] catalogs, and none are routed to our backlog, which saves us a step on the computer.
>
> "I have asked all of our librarians who are involved in book selection to include on the order slip whenever possible the fact that CIP information is available. *Choice* includes this notation in their citations and I hope other selection journals will follow suit. Although not all reference librarians are impressed by processing cost figures, they usually are impressed by speed. Because they know that CIP books will not sit on the backlog, they would be inclined to order a CIP book over a non-CIP book if that choice were feasible.
>
> "The CIP program is working *very* well from my point of view. We *do* use it. It *does* save us time. It *does* save us money."

25. From a university director of technical services:

> "Fortunately for everyone the Cataloging in Publication program was resurrected and is now well on its way to complete success. Librarians, publishers, book dealers, and others around the world are now benefitting from this information in the volumes.
>
> "I know most about how libraries benefit from the Cataloging in Publication, and I should like to point out some of these benefits. Cataloging without the benefit of the Library of Congress' help costs considerably more than the book itself. In other words without the benefit of Library of Congress cataloging, a university library such as ourselves spends more of its limited resources preparing a book for the scholar or student to use after receiving the book than the book itself costs. We therefore go to great lengths matching up this cataloging information with the books, since this saves us money. Cataloging in Publication gives us the information in the book, saving us the matching costs, and reduces the processing costs here, and in thousands of libraries across the land, to a fraction of what it would otherwise be. Since I know that libraries almost never have enough money for buying books, and we have been putting into the book funds everything we can save, these reduced processing costs allow librarians to buy more books–thus benefitting the publishers also. In addition to dollar savings there are considerable time savings also to be reaped from Cataloging in Publication. All libraries can process their books faster, and this is important to the users. More and more of the university libraries, and other research libraries, are also benefitting from Cataloging in Publication by the inclusion of this information on the magnetic tapes distributed by the Library of Congress. These tapes called Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC) give us advanced notice of coming publications and allow us to place our book orders earlier and begin our processing at an earlier stage. Thus we gain not only in reduced costs but in time also.
>
> "Cataloging in Publication and other standardized publication practices, such as the inclusion of International Standard Book Numbers (ISBN), are meshing quite well with computerized processing at many libraries these days. We need this kind of help and cooperation to hold our own in these inflationary times."

CIP Procedures

26. *Data Sheets:* CIP data sheet no. 1 (for use with galley) and CIP data sheet no 2 (for use with front matter) have been combined into a composite data sheet no. 1-2 for use with either galley or front matter. This simplification should facilitate completion of the form by publishers. Old forms should be used until supplies are exhausted.

Data sheets no. 3 and 3A (for scholarly reprints) are also being combined into one form which will be released when the current supply of data sheet no. 3 is exhausted.

27. *Copyright:* The CIP office continues to receive forms, checks, and copies of books for copyright deposit. However, the CIP office *does not* handle copyright deposits. Publishers should send this material directly to the Register of Copyrights, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559. All other materials, including one complimentary copy of each completed book, should be sent to the CIP office, using the CIP mailing labels provided.

28. *Galleys:* Publishers are reminded to include typewritten copy of the title page information in as close to final form as possible, including full imprint, if the title page does not appear as part of the galley proof. This will avoid considerable delay. CIP processing will not be completed until title page copy is received.

With the worsening paper shortage and the gradual elimination of galleys from the book production process, the CIP office is investigating what impact using only front matter and a data sheet would have on the successful operation of the CIP Program. Publishers should continue to submit galleys whenever possible until the study has been completed and they are informed of the Library's findings.

29. *Front matter:* For those titles for which full galleys are not available, the LC staff can work from a typed manuscript or photocopy of what will be the front matter *and* a completed data sheet. This front matter must include a copy of the half title page, title page, copyright page, and table of contents (unpaged), as well as the preface and/or introduction. All of this material is needed to classify accurately books for which full galley copy is not available.

30. *Card numbers:* Publishers are reminded that if they already have a preassigned LC catalog card number, it must be included on the CIP data sheet. If no number appears on the data sheet, a number will automatically be assigned as part of the CIP process. However, publishers should not request preassigned numbers separately simply to be able to include them on the CIP data sheets.

When a title which has already been published is taken over by another publisher who brings out a new edition or a paperback reprint, the change of imprint or addition of a series note requires a new card number and new CIP data. If hardbound and paperback editions are identical except for binding, the same CIP data will apply to both. Publishers should use only the card numbers specifically assigned to their respective editions.

The CIP office has assumed responsibility for preassignment of catalog card numbers for both CIP and non-CIP publishers. All inquiries for these numbers should be made in writing to the CIP office. Telephone requests will be accepted only in an extreme emergency and are limited to three per day per publisher.

31. *Mailing labels:* The CIP office provides all CIP publishers with postage-paid mailing labels. No additional postage is required. The labels ensure prompt delivery to the proper office within the Library. Many publishers are still paying their own postage and incorrectly sending their bound books and requests for card numbers to the Card Division. All services of this nature have been terminated at the Card Division. The publisher's staff should be instructed to use only the CIP mailing labels. Materials sent to the Card Division are delayed in delivery and could become lost. *It is imperative that all mail rooms and warehouse shipping points be alerted to the correct address.*

32. *Lost data:* CIP data are usually mailed to the publishers within five to six working days after the galley material is received in the Library. If after three weeks the data have not been received, check with the CIP office, as material does get lost in the mails. If the publisher's copy of the data is misplaced, please notify the CIP office staff, who will quickly replace it.

33. *Publishers' new staff:* It is requested that, whenever possible, a new CIP contact person within a publishing house be trained by his or her predecessor. If this is not possible, please have the new employee call or write the CIP office for accurate information on CIP procedures. Such direct contact can eliminate the possibility of wasting time and effort in preparing titles incorrectly.

34. *ISBN's:* When submitting data sheets and galley material, publishers are asked to be certain that the International Standard Book Numbers (ISBN's) are accurate. The numbers are included in the MARC (*MA*chine *R*eadable *C*ataloging) system and distributed to librarians for their use in prepublication ordering operations. Incorrect numbers on the data sheets will mean incorrect ISBN's on incoming book orders.

35. *ISBD (M):* The Library will be implementing the new ISBD (M): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications in August 1974. Basically, the ISBD (M) changes the rules for punctuation in cataloging monographic works. Chapter 6 of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules,* which covers the descriptive elements of a catalog record, including punctuation, has been revised to reflect adoption of this new international standard. It will have little impact on the CIP data being returned to publishers except to change some of the punctuation between the elements of a CIP entry. The printed catalog cards and MARC tapes will reflect these changes more noticeably. Publishers are reminded that although they have latitude of design in setting CIP data in their books, they must follow the CIP punctuation without change.

36. *Followup:* The followup system to ensure receipt of the bound book needed to complete the cataloging operation is working well. Publishers are reminded that the CIP office needs one complimentary copy of the completed book as far in advance of the publication date as possible. If the CIP office has not received a copy of a title within one month after the projected publication date given on the data sheet, a notice is sent to the publisher requesting more information. The publisher should indicate whether the book has a revised publication date or was in fact sent to the Library on a specific date, or should enclose *one copy* of the book with the reply in order to clear the records and ensure that printed cards will be available. Many publishers are still sending multiple copies of their books to the CIP office; only one copy is required.

37. *Turnaround time:* The Library continues to process a majority of the titles received well within the 10 working day turnaround time limit. Most titles are processed in three to six workdays. One major delay did occur in February, when a few CIP titles which required the establishment of new subject headings were held up for several days. Steps have been taken to ensure against any recurrence of this problem. Publishers noting consistent delays should notify the CIP office.

38. *Conference Proceedings:* Publishers are requested to supply as close to final copy as possible of the front matter for conference proceedings. Proceedings are entered under the name of the conference if it is formally named in the publication. If no formal name is given, the proceedings are entered under editor or title. By ensuring that the galley material clearly shows how the conference will be cited in the completed book, the number of incorrect entries will be kept to a minimum and recataloging upon receipt of the book will be avoided.

39. *Added volumes:* When CIP data is for a volume being added to a set or multivolume monograph that requires revision of the cataloging data prepared for the first volume, the CIP data will now include the word *(revised)* following the CIP legend. This note will alert librarians to the fact that when processing later volumes in the set they will have to make minor changes on the original catalog card.

40. *Government Documents:* Whenever possible, the CIP data for federal government documents will include the Superintendent of Documents number as an aid to librarians who file their documents by these numbers. The SuDocs numbers are supplied by the Government Printing Office staff, based on photocopies of the front matter sent to them by the CIP office, and appear as a note in the CIP data.

List of Participating Publishers

Trade and Scholarly Reprint Houses and Their Divisions Participating in the LC CIP Program

AMS Press
APS Publications, Inc.
ARC Reprinters Corp.
Abaris Books, Inc.
Abbey Books
Abelard-Schuman Limited
Abingdon Press
Harry N. Abrams, Inc.
Academic Media
Academic Press
Acropolis Books Limited
Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Inc.
Addisonian Press
Advanced Learning Concepts, Inc.
African Methodist Episcopal Church Publishing House
Africana Publishing Co.
Agathon Press, Inc.
Alba House
Alfred Publishing Co., Inc.
Allyn and Bacon Inc.
Aloray Inc.
Amecus Street
American Association for State and Local History
American Association of Museums
American Book Company
American Council on Education
American Elsevier Publ. Co., Inc.
American Geophysical Union
American Heritage Press
American Heritage Publishing Co.
American Hospital Association
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics
American Institute of Chemical Engineers
American Library Association
American Management Association
American Map Company, Inc.
American Mathematical Society
American Newspaper Publishers Assoc. Foundation
American Psychological Association
American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Institute for Advanced Study
American Society of International Law
Americana Corporation
Anchor Press
Appalachian Consortium Press
Paul P. Appel
Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc.
Architectural Record Books
Archon Books
Arlington House Publishers
Arno Press, Inc.
Jason Aronson, Inc.
Art Alliance Press
Art Publishers
Associated University Presses
Association of American Publishers
Association Press
Atheneum Publishers
Athletic Press
Atlantic Press
Auerbach Publishers
Auto Book Press
BFA Educational Media
Ballantine Books Inc.
Ballinger Publishing Company
Baltimore Museum of Art
Bankers Publishing Company
Bantam Books
Bardian House Publishers
A. S. Barnes & Company, Inc.

Barron's Educational Series, Inc.
Bartholomew House Limited
Basic Books, Inc.
Beacon Press
Beekman Publishers, Inc.
Behavioral Publications, Inc.
Behrman House, Inc.
W. A. Benjamin, Inc.
Berkshire Traveller Press
Beta Phi Mu
Bethany Fellowship, Inc.
The Bethany Press
Biblo and Tannen
Billboard Publications
Black Orpheus Press, Inc.
Black Sparrow Press
Benjamin Blom, Inc.
The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc
Books for Libraries
Roy V. Boswell
R. R. Bowker Company
Boxwood Press
Robert J. Brady Company
Charles T. Branford Company
The Brass Press
The Brethren Press
The British Book Centre, Inc.
Bro-Dart Foundation
Bro-Dart Publishing
The Brookings Institution
Bucknell University Press
CCM Information Company, Division
The C.E.I. Publishing Company
CRC Press, Inc.
Cahners Books
Cambridge Scientific Abstracts Inc.
Canfield Press
Caravan Books, Inc.
William Carey Library
Carolrhoda Books
The Carroll Press
Carrollton Press, Inc.
The Catholic Press
The Caxton Printers, Limited
Celestial Arts
The Center for Applied Research in Education
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Chandler & Sharp Publishers, Inc.
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Childrens Press
Child's World
Chilton Book Company
Chosen Books
Chronicle Books
Church and Synagogue Library Assoc.
Cistercian Publications
Clearwater Publishing Company
Community Publishing Company
Concordia Publishing House
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Consolidated Book Publishers
Consortium Press
Continuum Books
Cooper Square Publishers, Inc.
Copley Books
Coral Reef Publications, Inc.
Cornell Maritime Press, Inc.
Correlan Publications
R. D. Cortina Company, Inc.
Craftsman Book Company of America
The George F. Cram Company, Inc.
Creative Educational Society, Inc.
Crescendo Publishing Company
Criterion Books
Thomas Y. Crowell Company
Crowell-Collier Press
Culinary Arts Institute
Da Capo Press, Inc.
Darwin Press, Inc.
Jonathan David Publishers
David Press Inc.
F. A. Davis Company
Delacorte Press
Delaware Corporation
Dell Publishing Company, Inc.
Delmar Publishers
Delta Books
The Dial Press
Diana Press Inc.
John A. Dickson Publishing Co.
Dillon Publishing
Dodd, Mead and Company
Dolphin Books
Doubleday & Company, Inc.
Dow-Jones-Irwin, Inc.
Dowden, Hutchinson and Ross, Inc.
Drake Publishers, Inc.
Drama Book Specialists
Dream Eagle Press
Dryden Press
Dufour Editions, Inc.
Dun-Donnelley Publishing Corp.
E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc.
EMC Corporation
ETC Publications
The Ecco Press

Educational Technology Publications
William B. Eerdmans Publishing Co.
The Elizabeth Press
English Language Institute of America, Inc.
Entomological Reprint Specialists
Epic Publications, Inc.
M. Evans and Co., Inc.
Excelsior Publishing Company
Executive Reports Corporation
Fairleigh Dickinson University Press
Family Law Publications
Farout Press
Farrar, Straus & Giraux, Inc.
Brice Farwell
Federal Legal Publications, Inc.
Frederick Fell Publishers, Inc.
The Feminist Press
Howard Fertig, Inc.
Fides Publishers
Arthur Fields Books, Inc.
Fireside Books
Fleet Press Corporation
Folcroft Library Editions
Forest Press
Four Winds Press
Franciscan Herald Press
Burt Franklin
Free Press
W. H. Freeman and Company
Friends United Press
Friendship Press, Inc.
Funk & Wagnalls Publishing Co., Inc.
Gale Research Company
Garland Publishing Company
Garrard Publishing Company
Gateway Editions
Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.
Geographic & Area Study Publications
Germainbooks
Glide Publications
Golden Gate Books
Golden West Books
Goodheart-Willcox Co., Inc.
Goodyear Publishing
Gordian Press and Subsidiaries
Gordon Press Publishers
Grand River Books
Willard Grant Press
Great Albion Books
Great Outdoors Publishing Co.
Warren H. Green, Inc.
The Stephen Greene Press
Greenwood Press, Inc.
Greenwood Publishing Company
Gregg Press (G. K. Hall & Co.)
Gregg Press (McGraw-Hill Bk. Co.)
Griffin Press Incorporated
Grolier Incorporated
Grosset and Dunlap, Inc.
Grossman Publishers
Grune and Stratton, Inc.
Gryphon Books
Gulf Publishing Company
Gunny Sack Press
Haddonfield House
Walter R. Haessner and Associates, Inc.
Hafner Press
E. M. Hale and Company
G. K. Hall & Company
Halsted Press
Hamilton Publishing Company
Hammond, Inc.
Handel & Company, Inc.
Hanging Loose Press
Harbor Hill Books
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
Harper and Row Publishers
Haskell House Publishers Limited
Hastings House Publishers, Inc.
Hawthorn Books Publishers, Inc.
Hayden Book Company, Inc.
Health Sciences Publishing Company
D. C. Heath and Company
James H. Heineman, Inc.
Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc.
Herald Press
Herder and Herder, Inc.
Heritage Foundation, Inc.
The Heritage Press
Highlights for Children, Inc.
Lawrence Hill and Company
Hill & Wang
Hive Publishing Company
Holiday House, Inc.
A. J. Holman
Holmes & Meier
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
Hoover Institution Press
Horizon Press
Thomas Horton and Company
Houghton Mifflin Company
Hubbard Press
Huber and Company
Humanities Press Inc.
Hyperion Press, Inc.
ITT Educational Publishers
Independence Press
Industrial Press, Inc.
Inglewood Public Library
Insight Press, Inc.
Institute for Language Study

Institute of Governmental Studies.
University of California
Instructo Corporation
Inter-American Dialogue Center (Airlie Foundation)
Intercontinental Medical Book Corp.
International Finance Section
International Publishers
International Reading Association
International Universities Press
Intext Educational Publishing
Iowa State University Press
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum
Jewish Publication Society of America
The John Day Company, Inc.
John Knox Press
Johnson Publishing Company, Inc.
Johnson Reprint Company
Jossey-Bass, Inc. Publishers
Joyce Motion Picture Company
Judson Press
Kanchenjunga Press
William Kaufmann, Inc.
Augustus M. Kelley Publishers
Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.
Konocti Books
Kraus Reprint Company
Robert E. Krieger Pub. Co., Inc.
Ktav Publishing House
Lantern Press, Inc.
Law-Arts Publishers, Inc.
Lea and Febiger
Lemma Publishing Corporation
Lenox Hill Publishing & Dist. Corp.
Lerner Publications
Lexington Books
Liberty Cap Books
Light Impressions Corporation
Linnet Books
Lion Books
J. B. Lippincott Company
Alan R. Liss, Inc.
Little, Brown and Company
Littlefield, Adams & Co.
Litton Educational Publishing, Inc.
Liveright
Livingston Publishing Company
Llewellyn Publications
Lothrop, Lee and Shepard
Robert B. Luce, Inc.
Luna Press
MSS Information Corporation
The Macmillan Company
Macmillan Publishing Company, Inc.
Macrae Smith Company
Manhattan Publishing Company
Manpower Press
Manson Western Corporation
MARC 2 Research
Mason & Lipscomb, Publishers
McCormick-Mathers Publishing Co., Inc.
McCutchan Publishing Corporation
McGrath Publishing Company
McGraw-Hill Book Company
McNally & Loftin, Publishers
Medcom Inc.
Media Projects, Inc.
Medical Computer Services Association
Meilen Press
Melville Publishing Company
Merck & Company, Inc.
Meredith Corporation
G. and C. Merriam Company
Julian Messner
Metropolitan Futures, Inc.
Metropolitan Museum of Art
Microform Review Inc.
Milford House, Inc.
Military Marketing Services, Inc.
Mini-Print Corporation
Minnesota Historical Society
Mixed Media
Modern Library, Inc.
Monthly Review Press
Moody Press
William Morrow Company, Inc.
The C. V. Mosby Company
National Academy of Engineering
National Academy of Sciences
National Council of Teachers of Mathematics
National Education Association
National Geographic Society
National Institute for the Foodservice Industry
National Restaurant Association
National School Boards Association
National Science Teachers Association
Naturegraph Publishers
Naylor Company
Neale Watson Academic Publications
Negro Universities Press
Nel-Douris Pacific Publications
Thomas Nelson, Inc.
Nelson-Hall Company
New Directions Publishing Corporation
New View Points
New York Botanical Garden
Newcastle Publishing Company, Inc.
Nitty Gritty Productions
Nobel and Nobel Publishers Inc.
Noonday Press
North American Publishing Company
North River Press, Inc.
The R. W. Norton Art Gallery

W. W. Norton and Company, Inc.
Jeffrey Norton Publishers, Inc.
Norwood Editions
Oceana Publications, Inc.
Octagon Books
Odyssey Press
J. Philip O'Hara, Inc.
The Oliver Company
101 Productions
Open Court Publishing Company
The Oryx Press
O'Sullivan, Woodside & Company
P. A. R. Incorporated
Paddington Press
Panjandrum Press
Pantheon Books, Inc.
Panther House Ltd.
Parent's Magazine Press
Parker Publishing Company
Pavilion Publishing Company
Pegasus Press
Pelican Publishing Company
Pendragon Press
Pergamon Press, Inc.
Petrocelli Books
Phaeton Press, Inc.
S. G. Phillips, Inc.
Pilot Books
Pioneer Press, Inc.
Platt and Munk Publishers
Plays, Inc.
Plenum Publishing Corporation
Plough Publishing House
Poets & Writers, Inc.
Porcupine Press, Inc.
Praeger Publishers
Prentice-Hall, Inc.
Prindle, Weber and Schmidt, Inc.
Prodist
Pyramid Publications
Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co.
The Rainbow Bridge
Ramparts Press
Rand McNally and Company
Random House, Inc.
Reader's Digest Press
Red Dust Inc.
Redgrave Information Resources
Regional Plan Association
Regional Publishing Company
Henry Regnery Company
Reilly & Lee Company
The Reprint Company
Research Press Company
Research Publications, Inc.
Resources for the Future, Inc.
Reston Publishing Company
Fleming H. Revell Company
Revisionist Press
Rinehart Press
The Rio Grande Press
Rodale Press
Romance Monographs, Inc.
Richards Rosen Press Inc.
Rowman and Littlefield
Sable Publishing Corporation
Salem Press, Inc.
Saturday Review Press
W. B. Saunders Company
Scarecrow Press
Schocken Books, Inc.
Scholarly Press, Inc.
Scholars' Facsimiles and Reprints
Science Associates International Inc.
Science History Publications
Charles Scribner's Sons
The Scrimshaw Press
Scripta Publishing Company
Scroll Press, Inc.
Sea Cliff Press, Ltd.
The Seabury Press
E. A. Seemann Publishing, Inc.
Seminar Press
Seven Arts Press, Inc.
Sheed and Ward, Inc.
Shepard's Citations
Sherbourne Press
Shoe String Press, Inc.
George Shumway Publishers
Sierra Club Books
Simon and Schuster, Inc.
Singing Tree Press
Sipapu/Konocti Books
Sleepy Hollow Restorations, Inc.
Patterson Smith Publishing Corp.
Peregrine Smith, Inc.
Somerset Publishers
Southern Conference Educational Fund
Southern Genealogist's Exchange Society
Special Libraries Association
Robert Speller and Sons, Publishers
Spoken Language Services, Inc.
Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.
Stackpole Books
Standard Educational Corporation
State Historical Society of Iowa
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Steck-Vaughn Company
Story House Corporation
Stravon Educational Press
Stravon Publishers, Inc.
Summy Birchard Company

Sutherland Publications
The Swallow Press, Inc.
Sweet Publishing Company
T. F. H. Publications Inc.
Taplinger Publishing Company
Teachers College Press
Ten Speed Press
Thales Microuniversity Press
Thelema Publications
The Theosophical Publishing House
Charles C. Thomas
Thor Publishing Company
Thorp Springs Press
Three Continents Press, Inc.
The Threshers
Threshold
Tidewater Publishers
Times Change Press
Today Publications and News Service
Touchstone International Inc.
Tower Books
Trail-R-Club of America
Trainex Corporation
Trilobite Press, Inc.
Tudor Publishing Company
Twayne Publishers, Inc.
The Two Continents Publishing Group Ltd.
Unicorn Press
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
United Church Press
United States Historical Documents Institute
Unity Press
University Park Press
Upstat Publishing Company
Van Nostrand Reinhold Company
The Viking Press, Inc.
Vintage Press, Inc.
Henry Z. Walck, Inc.
Warehouse Press
Warner Press, Inc.
Watson-Guptill Publications
Franklin Watts
John Weatherhill, Inc.
West Publishing Company
Western Association of Map Libraries
Western Psychological Services
Western Publishing Co., Inc.
Westinghouse Learning Corporation
The Westminster Press
James T. White and Company
White House Historical Association
White Lion Publishers, Inc.
Albert Whitman and Company
Whitney Library of Design
The Wildlife Society
John Wiley and Sons
William and Richards, Publishers
Williams and Wilkins Company
H. W. Wilson Company
Windmill Books, Inc.
Winthrop Publishers, Inc.
Wollstonecraft Incorporated
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
Workshop for Learning Things, Inc.
World Publishing Company
The Writer, Inc.
Writers Digest
Ye Galleon Press
York Press, Inc.
Young Scott Books
Zephyrus Press, Inc.
Zondervan Publishing House

Total trade publishers—587

Federal Government Agencies Participating in the LC CIP Program

The American University
Foreign Area Studies
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
U.S. Department of the Interior
Department of the Army. Area Handbooks
Department of the Army. Center of Military History
Department of the Army. Research and Bibliography
General Services Administration
National Archives and Records Service
Library of Congress
National Bureau of Standards
National Center for Health Statistics
National Endowment for the Arts
National Gallery of Art
National Park Service
Smithsonian Institution Press
Social and Economic Statistics Administration.
Bureau of the Census

Total government agencies—14

University Presses Participating in the LC CIP Program

Arizona State University. Center for
Latin American Studies
Brigham Young University Press
Brown University Press

Catholic University Press of America
Columbia University Press
Cornell University Press
Duquesne University Press
Howard University Press
Indiana University Press
The Johns Hopkins Press
Kent State University Press
Loyola University Press
The MIT Press
Memphis State University Press
New York University Press
Northern Illinois University Press
Ohio State University Press
Ohio University Press
Oregon State University Press
Pennsylvania State University Press
The Press of Case Western Reserve University
Princeton University Press
Rutgers University Press
St. John's University Press
Southern Illinois University Press
State University of New York Press
Syracuse University Press
Syracuse University Publications in Continuing Education
Union College Press
University of Alabama Press
University of Chicago Press
University of Florida Press
University of Illinois Press
University of Iowa Press
University of Miami Press
University of Missouri Press
University of Nebraska Press
University of Nevada Press
The University of North Carolina Press
University of Notre Dame Press
The University of Oklahoma Press
University of Pittsburgh Press
University of South Carolina Press
University of Tennessee Press
University of Texas Press
University of Washington Press
University of Wisconsin Press
University Press of Kansas
University Press of Virginia
Utah State University Press
Vanderbilt University Press
Wayne State University Press
Wesleyan University Press
Western Washington State College. Program in East Asian Studies

Total university presses–54

Total number of participating publishers–655

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